

MANUAL

—OF THE—

Nebraska Food, Drug
and Dairy Laws

—AND—

Rules and Regulations.



COMPLIMENTS OF
THE PURE FOOD COMMISSION

1911

6143.

N27m

STAFF OF THE FOOD, DRUG AND DAIRY DEPARTMENT

W. R. Jackson, A. M.	.....
.....	Deputy Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner
E. L. Redfern, B. Sc.	..... Chemist
Mrs. Harriet S. MacMurphy	.....
.....	Food and Drug Inspector
R. S. Scofield	..... Food and Drug Inspector
F. H. McLain	..... Food and Drug Inspector
E. C. Kemble	..... Food and Seed Inspector
E. R. Harnly	..... Dairy Inspector
W. C. Andreas	..... Dairy Inspector
R. G. Douglas	..... Dairy Inspector
F. S. Tucker	..... Dairy Inspector
Miss Katherine Brown	..... Stenographer

Summer Dairy Inspectors

Noel A. Negley

I. D. Miller

Geo. I. Thomas

Ivan McKellip

FOREWORD

In the preparation of this manual for the public the aim has been to make it a convenient, carefully indexed reference book of the Nebraska pure food laws and of the rules and regulations pertaining to the enforcement of these laws.

Although the Pure Food Commission has been in existence but a few years, its effectiveness and broadening scope are marvelous. As Governor Aldrich puts it, "The work of the Pure Food Commission is second in importance to that of no other state office."

The metropolis of Nebraska has the distinction of manufacturing more butter than any other city of the world, while the State capital is the headquarters of the largest creamery in the world.

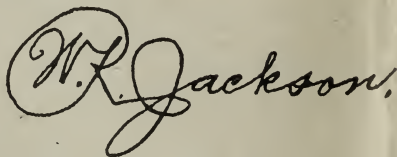
The enforcement of the wholesale sanitary laws and the raising of food standards have doubtless contributed greatly to the health of our citizens, young and old: thus the commission is made one of the most vital educational forces since it helps to lay the foundation for physical soundness and good health, without which education must be a failure.

The purpose and work of the Commission is to conduct a vigorous educational campaign along sanitary and other pure food lines such as will raise the standard of living and result

in greater longevity and happiness of our citizens. To this end the Commission seeks the co-operation of all.

Several new rulings and regulations have been inaugurated after careful study and investigation of similar rulings in other states. It is firmly believed that these rulings will aid in establishing a higher plane of fairness and will be in the interest of a square deal for all.

The "Pure Seed and Commercial Stock Food Laws" of 1911 will be printed in a separate pamphlet soon.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. L. Jackson." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Deputy Commissioner.

Lincoln, July 1, 1911.

NEBRASKA FOOD, DRUG AND DAIRY LAWS.

Section 9818. There is hereby
created a Food, Dairy and Drug **Commission**
Commission for the State of Ne- **Created**
braska, for which the usual facil-
ities for transacting its business and carrying out
the provisions of this act shall be furnished, the
same as for other executive departments of the
state government.

Section 9819. The Governor of this State is here-
by made the Food, Drug and Dairy
Commissioner of said Commission **Governor is**
and there is hereby devolved upon **Commissioner**
him the duty of executing all the
provisions of this act and all other acts in force or
which may be hereafter enacted relating to food,
drug and dairy products; and to facilitate him in
the discharge of his duty he is
hereby required to appoint a Dep- **Deputy**
uty Commissioner who shall receive **Commissioner**
a salary of Two Thousand Dollars
(\$2,000.00) per annum. Said Deputy Commissioner
shall keep an accurate account of the expenses of
his office, and file monthly itemized statements of
such expenses with the Auditor of Public Accounts.
He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the
Governor, and shall aid him in discharging the
duties which devolve upon said Food, Drug and
Dairy Commissioner. He shall be of personal stand-
ing, skill, ability and knowledge concerning chem-
istry, drugs, food products and dairy products. In
executing the provisions relating to food, drug and
dairy products; the Food, Drug and Dairy Commis-
sioner, shall, from time to time,
make, promulgate and enforce such **Rules and Reg-**
rules and regulations as may be **ulations, Power**
necessary or proper to a prompt **to Make**
and effective enforcement of this
act, in accordance with its true intent. In the

performance of his duties the said Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner and his Deputy are hereby authorized and empowered to examine on their oath or otherwise any person or persons whom he may have cause to believe has knowledge concerning any unlawful or unsanitary operation of any creamery, public dairy, butter, cheese or ice cream factory, or any place where foods are manufactured, produced, or offered for sale; to issue subpoenas requiring their appearance as witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to administer oaths with like effect as is done in Courts of law in this State. It shall be the duty of any District Court, or the Judge thereof, upon the application of said Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner, to issue an attachment for such witnesses and to compel him or them to attend before the said Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner and give testimony upon such matters as he or they shall be lawfully required to give by said Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner, and said Court or Judge shall have power in cases of refusal to punish for contempt as in other cases of refusal to obey the orders and processes of the Court.

Section 9820. Said Deputy Commissioner shall give bond in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000) to be approved by the Governor. He shall be authorized to employ a stenographer at a salary of Seventy Dollars (\$70) per month; and he may with the approval of the Governor, appoint a Chemist at a salary of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800) per annum. It shall be the duty of said Chemist to make full analysis of all samples of food, drug and dairy products submitted to him for that

**Oath, Power
to Administer**

**District Court,
Duty of**

attachment for

**Witnesses,
Compulsory
Attendance of**

**said Food, Drug
and Dairy Commissioner, and said Court or Judge**

**Contempt
Procedure**

Bond of Deputy

Stenographer

may with the

**Chemist,
Duties of**

**samples of food,
drug and dairy products submitted to him for that**

purpose by said Commissioner or his Deputy and make and preserve in his office at the time a full and complete record thereof. A true copy of said record certified by said Chemist shall be deemed and received as prima facie evidence of the facts in said record recited. The Deputy Commissioner shall have not to exceed four Food and Drug Inspectors and four **Inspectors**, Dairy Inspectors, and during the **Number** months of June, July and August, not to exceed four additional Dairy Inspectors, who shall be persons of experience in dairy matters.

It shall be the duty of said Dairy Inspectors to inspect farm dairies, milk and cream receiving stations, creamer- **Sanitary In-** ies, factories, and places where **spection by** dairy products are produced, han- **Dairy** dled, tested, manufactured, sold or **Inspectors** offered for sale, and all utensils, machinery, appliances, implements or methods used or employed in connection therewith.

Said Food, Drug and Dairy Inspectors and each of them shall hold their respective positions at the pleasure of the Governor and shall receive as compensation for their **Inspectors'** service not to exceed the sum of **Salaries** Four Dollars (\$4) per day in addition to their actual and necessary travelling expenses, provided said additional inspectors employed during the months of June, July and August shall receive a compensation of Three Dollars (\$3) per day and necessary travelling expenses.

The Deputy Commissioner shall make an annual report to the Governor, the same as other state officers, on or **Annual Report** before the first day of November **to Governor** of each year, giving in a concise manner in said report a full statement of the condition of the Foods, Drugs and Dairy products of this state and accounting for all receipts and disbursements of his office. Said report shall be printed and published and distributed the same as

reports of other state officers, and in June, September and December of each year said Deputy shall furnish to the clerk of each county of the state a certified list of all adulterated foods, food products, liquors, beverages, medicines and remedies as found by any analysis, showing the name and brand of the article, the manufacturer, and the name of the injurious adulterant. Said list shall at all times be subject to public inspection.

**Adulterated
Food, Certified
List of**

Section 9821. The Deputy Commissioner, inspectors or any person by said Deputy Commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, is at all times authorized upon paying therefor the full value thereof to the person entitled thereto, to seize or take possession of samples of any and all liquors, beverages, medicines, remedies, and all foods, drugs or substitutes therefor or imitations thereof kept for sale, exposed for sale, or held in possession or under the control of any person which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, inspectors or any such person by him duly appointed, shall be contrary to the provisions of this act and if on analysis of such samples they are found to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act then the remainder of said articles may be seized by said officers. First. The person making such seizure as aforesaid shall take from such goods as seized, three samples, two samples to be delivered to the state chemist, and the other sample so taken shall be preserved in the laboratory of the Commission, and upon application, be delivered to any defendant in any prosecution under this act when applied for by his attorney. All the aforesaid samples to be sealed when taken. Second. That any person who shall obstruct the Deputy Commissioner, inspectors, or any person by him duly appointed, by refusing to allow entrance to any

**Samples, Au-
thority to Take**

**Samples,
How Taken**

**Obstructing
Inspector,
Unlawful**

place where he is authorized to enter in the discharge of his official duty, or refuses to deliver to him sufficient samples for the analysis of any liquors, beverages, medicines, remedies, or food or drug, grown, manufactured for sale, sold or offered for sale, or in his possession for the purpose of sale, where the same may be found, when the same is requested, and when the value thereof is tendered, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Section 9822. If it shall appear from the report of the chemist that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, the Deputy Commissioner shall certify the facts to the proper county attorney with a copy of the **County Attorney, Duty of** results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the chemist under oath. It shall be the duty of every county attorney to whom the Deputy Commissioner shall report any violation of this act, to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the recovery of the fines and penalties in such cases provided.

Section 9823. That the term "drug" as used in this act, shall **"Drug" Defined** include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for the internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or animals. The term "food" as **"Food" Defined** used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Section 9824. That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated. In case of drugs: First. If when a drug is sold under or by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, **Drugs, Adulteration Defined** it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the

test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation. Provided: That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold, or if falsely labeled or described in any respect on the label or if the claims made for the same on the label are not true. In the case of confectionery: If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug; in the case of ice cream, if it does not contain at least fourteen per cent butter fat, finish, and of fruit cream twelve per cent butter fat, finish, and if it contain any ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health. In case of food: First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Second If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted. Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health. Provided: That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is nec-

**Confectionery,
Adulteration
Defined**

**Ice Cream,
Standards for**

**Foods,
Adulterations
Defined**

arily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of such preservative shall be printed on the cover of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. Sixth.

it consists in whole or in part **Filthy, Decomposed or Putrid**
 a filthy, decomposed or putrid **Food, Sale**
 animal or vegetable substance, or **Forbidden**
 portion of an animal unfit for
 d, whether manufactured or not,
 if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Section 9825. That the term
 "misbranded" as used herein, shall **"Misbranded"**
 apply to all drugs, malt, spirituous **Defined**
 vinous liquors, or articles of
 food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear a statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product, or spirituous or vinous liquor, which is falsely labeled as to the State, Territory, place, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: In the

case of drugs: First. If it be an **Misbranded**
 preparation of or offered for sale **Drugs**
 under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package

is to bear a statement on the **Drugs,**
 label of the quantity or proportion **Labeling of**
 any alcohol, morphine, opium,

quinine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, salicylic acid (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance

contained therein. In the case of food, or malt, spirituous or vinous liquors: First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Second. If be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, phenacetin (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein. Third. If sold for use in Nebraska and in package form, other than canned corn; if every such package, as branded and named below, does not have a correct statement clearly printed, on the outside of the main label, of the contents and also of the net weight or measure of the contents exclusive of the container, viz.: all dairy products, lard, cottolene, any other article used for a substitute for lard, wheat products, oat products and corn products and mixtures, prepared or unprepared, sugar, syrup and molasses, tea, coffee and dried fruit. Provided, however, that the provision shall not apply to packages put up by the retailer, nor to packages on hand by any retailer at the time of taking effect of this act. Fourth. In case of liquids other than medicines, if the true quantity in the container thereof is not correctly stated thereon. Fifth. If the package containing it, or the label thereon, shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances

**Misbranded
Foods**

**Foods,
Labeling of**

**Package Food
Net Weight
Required**

**Retail Packages
Exempt**

**False Labeling
Forbidden**

contained therein which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Sixth. In case of food products, if there be contained in the package any gifts, premiums or prizes. Provided, that **Prizes, Premiums or Gifts** in article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter, known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of, or offered for sale, under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced, the net weight or measure of contents, and in case of syrups the per cent of each ingredient composing said food. Provided that the net weight or measure shall not apply to mixtures and compounds on and prior to Jan. 1st, 1912. **Mixtures or Compounds, Labeling of Net Weight or Measure of Contents Required**

Second. In case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word, "Compound," "Imitation" or "Blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale, and the ingredients composing said articles; provided, **"Compound," "Imitation" or "Blend"**

that the term "Blend" as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only.

In case of wheat flour made from a mixture of different kinds of wheat if branded "Blended" and if the different kinds of wheat used in its manufacture are plainly stated on the package by classes. For the purpose of this act all kinds of **Wheat Flour, Labeling of**

wheat are divided into five classes, as follows: Hard spring, hard winter, soft spring, soft winter, durum. Provided, further, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale by the manufacturer within this state of any kind of flour which is shipped outside of the state. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the compounding of family or domestic receipts; the dispensing of prescriptions, written by regular licensed physicians, veterinary surgeons or dentists and kept on file with the dispensing pharmacist, or to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, The American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, and the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are recognized; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added or deleterious ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding; and provided, further, that in any prosecution for the violation of any provision of this act relative to the manufacture, possession, or sale of any alleged adulterated or misbranded drugs, medicines, or food stuff, it shall be a defense for the defendant to prove that the articles described in the complaint were in his possession as a part of his stock in trade in this state on or before May 1, 1907; Provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale within this state of flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide.

**Family Receipts
and Prescriptions
Exempt**

**Bleached Flour
Permitted**

Section 9826. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provision of this act when he can establish a bona fide guarantee signed by the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer in this state, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the

same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it, and that he had no knowledge of such adulterations or misbranding at the time the same was purchased. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

Section 9827. Any article of food or drug, as defined in this act, which is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, unclean, unwholesome, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the court may direct, before whom the person or persons, company or corporation in whose possession or ownership the said condemned article was found, was or were convicted, and the proceeds of such condemned article, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the state, but such article shall not be sold in the jurisdiction of the court, or in any part of the state, nor be used contrary to the provisions of this act, nor any other laws of this state.

Section 9828. The word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to import both the singular and the plural, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or any other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society or association, within the scope of employment of his office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission or failure of such corporation, company, society or association as well as that of the person.

**Exemption by
Guarantee**

**Condemned
Articles, Dis-
position of**

**"Person"
Defined**

Section 9829. The said Deputy Commissioner shall, as far as his time permits, act on such reports and complaints as he may receive from owners or managers of creameries, cheese factories, farmers and others who are interested in dairy products, wherein are reported to him any violations of this act, or conditions which result in making or rendering dairy products used or to be used for dairy, food or commercial purposes unclean or unwholesome; and take such action thereon as may be permitted by this act, or he may deem necessary and proper for improving and advancing the best interests of the dairy industry in this state. He shall also each month make to the Governor a concise report of his transactions as such Deputy Commissioner, and make such recommendations in the premises as he shall deem proper and for the better perfection and encouragement of said industry. It shall be the duty of said Deputy Commissioner and his assistants to inspect farm dairies, creameries, factories, and places where dairy products are produced, handled, tested, manufactured sold or offered for sale; and all utensils, machinery appliances, implements and methods used or employed in connection therewith.

**Complaints,
Disposition of**

**Dairy
Inspection**

Section 9830. Said Deputy Commissioner and his assistants shall have full access, ingress and egress to and from all places where dairy products intended for sale are produced, manufactured, stored, transported, kept or offered for sale. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel containing such products and may inspect the same and take true sample therefrom for analysis upon paying therefor the full value thereof to the party entitled thereto. Each sample so taken shall be divided into three parts each equal to the other in amount and quality, two of said parts to be delivered to the

**Authority of
Ingress and
Egress**

**Samples,
How Taken**

chemist of said commission, the other sample so
 ten to be preserved in the office of the commis-
 sioner, and upon application delivered to the person
 persons from whom taken when applied for by
 1, his agent or attorney. Provided, that said sam-
 s shall each be carefully sealed when taken. It
 ll be unlawful for any person or persons to
 obstruct, hinder or delay said Deputy Commissioner
 his assistants in the discharge of any of his
 cial duties.

Section 9831. If it shall appear from the report
 the chemist, report of said dairy inspector or
 erwise, that any of the provisions of this act
 e been violated the inspector shall certify the
 ts to the proper county attorney with a copy of
 result of the analysis, if any has been made,
 y authenticated by the chemist under oath. It
 ll be the duty of every county

orney to whom the Deputy Com- **Prosecution by**
 missioner shall report any viola- **County**
 s of this act or any other acts **Attorney**
 tting to dairy products to cause

ceedings to be commenced in the name of the
 e of Nebraska and prosecute the same without
 ay for the recovery of any fines and penalties
 such cases provided.

Section 9832. Every person who in any manner
 duces imitation butter or imitation cheese shall be
 sidered a manufacturer there-

Any person who sells imitation **Manufacturer,**
 er or imitation cheese in pack- **Creamery, Etc.,**
 s or quantities containing more **Defined**
 a ten pounds shall be deemed a

olesale dealer thereof. Any person who deals in
 ation butter or imitation cheese in packages con-
 ing less than ten pounds each shall be deemed a
 il dealer thereof. The word "creamery" as used
 this act is hereby defined as a factory where
 m, with or without the addition of salt and
 ring matter, is churned into butter. The term
 ese factory" as used in this act is hereby de-
 d to be a factory where milk, with or without
 addition of salt and coloring matter, is manu-

factured into cheese. The term "to test milk cream" as used in this act is hereby defined as the process or **Testing Definition** method by which the percentage of butter fat in said milk or cream is determined.

Section 9833. It is hereby made unlawful for a manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retail dealer in imitation butter or imitation cheese, or both, to enter upon or engage in the business of producing, manufacturing, handling or selling imitation butter or imitation cheese without first procuring from said Commission a permit describing the occupation and place of **Permits Required** business of the person engaging in the same, which permit shall expire on the thirtieth day of June following its issuance unless sooner revoked. It is hereby made unlawful to operate any creamery or cheese factory, or both, without first securing from said Commissioner a permit, in which permit shall be described the place of business of the applicant and the business to be conducted under said permit. It is hereby made unlawful for any person acting as agent or employee to receive or test any milk or cream to be used in the manufacture of any dairy products without first procuring a permit from the Commission hereinafter provided for and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said Commission. All **Testers' Examination** examination of applicants for a permit shall be conducted before said Commissioner or an assistant or inspector.

Section 9834. For permits issued in connection with this act there shall be charged and collected annually as follows: From each manufacturer of imitation butter or **Permits, Fees for** imitation cheese the sum of \$50; from each wholesale dealer in imitation butter or imitation cheese, \$25; from each retail dealer in imitation butter or imitation cheese, \$10; from each creamery or cheese factory which produces 100,000 pounds or less per annum

of butter or cheese, \$5 and an additional tax of \$1 on each additional 100,000 pounds or fraction thereof per annum; and from each person engaged in testing or sampling cream or milk for commercial purposes, \$1; from each wholesale manufacturer of ice cream for sale, except churches or benevolent organizations in social or special benefit entertainments, \$5. From each retail manufacturer of ice cream, \$1; from every manufacturer or bottler of soda or carbonated waters or other non-alcoholic beverages, \$5. Said fees shall in each case be paid into the treasury of the State and be credited to the general fund as provided by law in advance of the issuance of any **Permits,** permit. All permits so issued shall **Expiration of** expire on the thirtieth day of June next succeeding date of issuance.

When a permit is issued to such manufacturer, dealer, creamery or factory after the beginning of any license year, the fee charged and collected therefor shall be proportioned to the unexpired portion of such year, counting from the first day of the month in which such license is issued.

Section 9835. It is hereby made unlawful to use or employ in and about the keeping or handling of any milk, cream, ice cream or other dairy products to be used as **Dairy Utensils,** food any pail, can or other con- **Sanitary** tainer, churn, separator or other **Condition of** implement, which is in an unclean or unsanitary condition; or for any person, persons, or corporation to whom milk, cream, ice cream or other dairy products are shipped by any person in this State, before returning to such shipper the can or vessel used for **Cans, Cleaning** transporting said dairy products **of When Empty** not to remove all such products from such can or vessel and thoroughly clean such can or vessel with pure water, or cause the same to be done; or for any person, persons or corporation shipping milk, cream, ice cream or other dairy

products to any point or points within or without this State not to thoroughly cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the can or vessel used for transporting such products before the same are placed therein; or to operate any creamery or factory in the manufacture of any dairy products which is in an unclean condition.

Section 9386. It shall be unlawful to knowingly sell or offer for sale any milk or cream from diseased or unhealthy cows, or from cows kept in a filthy or unsanitary condition.

Section 9837. It is hereby made unlawful for any person, tester, or inspector to willfully take or submit for the purpose of any test contemplated by this act, any false or unfair sample, of either milk or cream, or to falsify, improperly manipulate, over-read or under-read, or in any other manner make, announce or record any false or untrue test of either butter or cream, or to use any false measure, scale, instrument or appliance in the testing of either milk or cream, with the effect of announcing, making or recording any false result of any test; or to employ any contrivance, instrument or method for testing the milk or cream with the effect of falsely determining the butter fat content of any milk or cream so tested. Wherever the same is not sold under an actual test as in this act provided, the following minimum standards for milk and cream are hereby established: Milk shall contain not less than three per centum of butter fat and cream shall contain not less than eighteen per centum of butter fat, and it is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale in this state except under

Sanitation

Exacted

Diseased Cows,

Sale of Milk

From,

Prohibited

Sample, False,

Prohibited

False

Apparatus

Forbidden

Milk and

Cream

Standards

such test, any milk or cream falling below said minimum standard therefor. In no event shall milk or cream be sold or offered for sale when produced within fifteen days before or five days after calving.

Section 9838. In testing milk or cream for commercial purposes under the provisions of this act the same shall be done in accordance with the rules and regulations therefor prescribed by said Commission. It is hereby made the duty of said Deputy Commissioner to supply to each inspector and tester under this act at the time of issuing to him a license or permit, a copy of all rules and regulations formulated by it, relating to the dairy industry and then in force.

All cream sold in the state of Nebraska for the purpose of butter-making shall be tested for butter fat by the following prescribed method: The Babcock test shall be employed, and samples used in testing shall be weighed on a suitable scale or balance, and where eighteen grams are used as a sample the same shall be tested in a nine-inch bottle graduated to at least five-tenths per cent, or where nine grams are used as a sample the same shall be tested in a six-inch bottle graduated to at least five-tenths per cent, also graduated to give full reading of the test, and in all tests the column of butter fat shall be read between the temperature of 120 degrees and 140 degrees Fahrenheit; and all bottles, glassware and scales used in making tests of milk or cream as herein required shall have stamped thereon the approval of the Food, Dairy and Drug Commission.

Section 9839. That no person shall within this state manufacture for sale therein, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell any liquors, beverages, remedies, medicines, or articles of

**Milk, During
Parturition,
Sale Forbidden**

**Testing,
Rules for**

**Babcock Test
Required**

Test Bottles

**Adulteration
and Misbrand-
ing Forbidden**

food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

Section 9840. Any person violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500 at the discretion of **Penalty** the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed to the county jail until said fine and costs are paid; And in addition thereto the license, permit and apportionment of any inspector or tester who shall have been convicted of any violation of Section XX of this act (9837) shall ipso facto be revoked, and in the event he is in the service **Permits** of said commission he shall forth- **Revoked** with be dishonorably discharged therefrom. In all prosecutions under this act it shall be a defense if the defendant shall prove said goods were in the state of Nebraska on the first day of April, 1907.

VINEGAR LAW

Section 9859. That no person, firm or company shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar, not in compliance with the **Pure Vinegar** provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard, or cider vinegar, which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider, or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider, or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced or which upon proper test shall contain less than one and six-tenths per cent by weight of cider vinegar solids, upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water.

Section 9860. Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar, when offering it for sale, shall plainly mark or brand on the head of each cask, barrel, keg, or other package **Packages to** containing such vinegar, his name **be Marked** and place of business, and the words "cider vinegar," and no person shall label or brand as cider vinegar or for cider vinegar any package containing vinegar which is not cider vinegar.

Section 9861. Every person, firm or company manufacturing for sale, keeping for sale, or offering for sale any of the so-called grain vinegars, wine vinegars, or fruit **Other** vinegars, shall place them on the **Vinegars** market without artificial coloring, with a brand or label on each barrel, cask or other package clearly indicating the name and place of business of the manufacturing person, firm, or company, with the name of the grain or fruit from which the contents are made.

Section 9862. All vinegar shall be made wholly

from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance or artificial coloring, and shall contain not less than four per cent by weight of absolute acetic acid.

Section 9863. No person, firm, or company shall manufacture for sale or offer for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any vinegar containing any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric, or other mineral acid, or other ingredients injurious to health.

Section 9864. It shall be the duty of the county attorney of each of the counties of this state, when complaint shall be made to him, that adulterated vinegars are being sold in his county, to immediately inquire into the facts, and he or any deputy, assistant, or expert by him appointed shall have access to all places of business, factories, or buildings where vinegar is made for sale, in violation of the provisions of this act. And may inspect the same and take samples for analysis. And if the investigation seems to sustain the charge, he shall forthwith file information and prosecute the offenders as in criminal cases.

Section 9865. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred days, or both, for each offense, and pay the costs of prosecution, and shall further be adjudged to pay all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspection and analyzing such vinegar.

SACCHARINE LAW

An act prohibiting the manufacture or sale of soda, mineral and carbonated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages containing saccharine or other coal tar sweeteners, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. **Title of Act**

Section 1. If any person, partnership or corporation shall manufacture or sell any soda, mineral or carbonated water or other non-alcoholic beverages containing saccharine or other coal tar sweeteners, or containing syrup, extracts or flavoring made from saccharine or other coal tar sweeteners, such person, partnership or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars and not exceeding One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars for each offense.* **Saccharine, Use Forbidden in Beverages** **Penalty**

*In force on and after July 1st, 1911.

SANITARY LAW

Section 9840X1. That every building, room, basement or cellar occupied or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughter house, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market or other place or apartment used for the preparation for sale, manufacture, packing, storage, sale or distribution of any food, shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed and ventilated and conducted with **Light and Drainage of Food Building**

strict regard to the influence of such condition upon the health of the operatives, employes, clerks or other persons therein employed and the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced; and for the purpose of **"Food" Defined** this act the term "Food" as herein used shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment whether simple, mixed, or compound, and all substances or ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

Section 9840X2. The floors, sidewalls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements and machinery of every establish- **Clean** ment or place where food is manu- **Implements** factured, packed, stored, sold or distributed, and all cars, trucks and vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at no time be kept in an unclean, un-

healthy and unsanitary condition, **Sanitary** and for the purpose of this act, un- **Exactions** clean, unhealthful and unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, stor-

ing, sale, distribution or transportation is not se- curely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be neces- **Protection** sary by all reasonable means from **From Flies,** all other foreign or injurious con- **Dust, Dirt** tamination; and if the refuse, dirt and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, prepa-

ration, packing, storing, selling, dis- tributing, and transporting of food, **Removal of** are not removed daily; and if all **Refuse** trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buck- ets and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves and all knives, saws, cleavers and other utensils and machinery used

in moving, handling, cutting, chop- **Utensils** ping, mixing, canning and all other **Cleaned Daily** processes are not thoroughly **and Clean** cleaned daily, and if the clothing **Clothing** of operatives, employes, clerks,

or other persons therein employed is unclean.

Section 9840X3. The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be of brick, cement, plastered, **Walls, Ceilings, Buildings, Construction of** kept well lime-washed, and all interior wood work in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paints or lime-wash and be kept clean and every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale or distribution of food, shall have an impermeable floor made of **Floors** cement or tile laid in cement, brick, **Non-absorbent** wood or other suitable non-absorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water.

Section 9840X4. The doors, windows and other openings of every food-producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens of not coarser than 14 mesh wire gauze. **Screens**

Section 9840X5. Every building, room, basement or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale or distribution of food, shall have **Toilet Rooms** convenient toilet or toilet rooms separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling or distributing is conducted. The floors of such toilet rooms shall be of cement, tile, wood, brick or other non-absorbent material and shall be kept in a thoroughly cleanly and sanitary condition. Such toilet or toilets shall be furnished with separate ventilating flues or pipes, discharging into soil pipes, or on outside of the building in which they are situated. Laboratories and wash rooms shall be supplied with soap, water and towels, and shall be maintained in a sanitary con-

dition. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all other persons who handle the material from which food is prepared, or the finished products, before beginning work or after visiting toilet or toilets, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water. **Operatives, Cleanliness of**

Section 9840X6. Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employees, clerks or other persons shall be provided whenever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be thoroughly emptied and washed out daily with disinfectant solution and five ounces of such a solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No operative, employee, or other person shall expectorate on the floor or sidewalls of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the production, manufacture, packing, storing, preparation, or sale of any food is conducted. **Cuspidors, Care of**

Section 9840X7. No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any room of a bakeshop, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, or place where food is prepared, served or sold. **Sleeping in Factories Forbidden**

Section 9840X8. No employer shall require, permit, or suffer any person to work, nor shall any person work, in a building, room, basement, cellar, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution and transportation of food who is affected with any venereal disease, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis, or consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever (epidemic), epidemic dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles (Rothein), whooping cough, chicken pox or any other infectious or contagious disease. **Diseased Employees Forbidden**

Section 9840X9. The State Food, Drug and Dairy Inspector or Deputy Inspector or agent of the said

Inspector shall have full power at all times to enter and inspect every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the production for sale, manufacture for sale, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food and all utensils, fixtures, furniture and machinery used as aforesaid, and if upon inspection any food producing or distributing establishment, conveyance, employer, operative, employe, clerk, driver or other person is found to be violating any of the provisions of this act, or if the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation of food is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the health of the employes and operatives and the character or quality of the food therein being produced, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed or conveyed, the officer or inspector making the examination or inspection shall furnish evidence of said violation to the county attorney who shall prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this act, or shall report such conditions and violations to the State Food, Drug and Dairy Inspector, who shall issue an order to the person or persons in authority at the aforesaid establishment to abate the condition or violation or make such improvements as may be necessary to abate them, within the period of five days or such reasonable time as may be required in which to abate them. Such order shall be in writing and the person receiving the order shall have the power of appeal from the order and instructions, and may within five days from the issuance of the order appear in person or by attorney before the State Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner to give reason why such order or instruction should not be obeyed.

Section 9840X10. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or who refuses to comply

with any lawful orders or requirements of the State Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner duly made in writing as provided in section 9840X9 of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00; for the second offense by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00 and for the third and subsequent offense by a fine of \$200.00 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days and each day after the expiration of the time limit for abating unsanitary conditions and completing improvements to abate such conditions as ordered by the State Food Commissioner shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.

**Penalty for
Violation**

**Separate
Offense**

DAIRY CAN LAW

Section 9840X11. That all persons, companies, and corporations engaged in the transportation or manufacture of any dairy product or ice cream, or in bottling milk and cream for sale and use, may adopt a mark or marks of ownership to be stamped or marked on any can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle **Brands of Ownership** used in the handling and transportation of any of said products, and may file in the office of the Secretary of State a description of the name or mark so used by them or either of them, and the use to be made of any such can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle, and cause the same to be published for two successive weeks in a weekly newspaper published and in general circulation in the state of Nebraska.

Section 9840X12. The brand or mark so selected and adopted as herein provided may consist of a name, design, **Nature of Brand or Mark** color of paint or enamel used upon the can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle, or any part thereof.

Section 9840X13. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to adopt or use any brand or mark **Unlawful Use** which has already been designated, appropriated or obtained under the provisions of this act.

Section 9840X14. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the rightful owner thereof to use any can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle, marked **Other Containers** or branded, as herein provided, for and other purpose or for the transportation or handling of any other article or product than designated or provided for by such branding.

Section 9840X15. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the rightful owner thereof to deface or remove any such brand, mark or stamp put upon any such can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle as herein provided. **Unlawful to Deface Brands**

Section 9840X16. Any person or persons who shall violate any provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court having jurisdiction in such cases, shall be fined for each and every offense in a sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid. **Penalty**

Section 9840X17. For the purpose of preventing the use of said cans, bottles, casks, kegs, barrels, or other receptacles for any purpose other than that herein provided, and to insure the wholesomeness and high quality of said products and the sanitary condition of the receptacles in which the same are transported, it shall be the duty of the Food, Dairy and Drug Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. **Enforcement of**

PAINTS AND OILS

Section 9852X1. Whoever shall expose for sale or sell within this state, any paint which is labeled or marked in any manner so as to tend to deceive the purchaser as to its nature or composition, or which is not accurately labeled as herein-after required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

**Misbranded
Paints, Pen-
alty for Selling**

Section 9852X2. The label required by this act shall clearly and distinctly state the name and residence of the manufacturer of the paint, or the distributor thereof, or of the party for whom the same is manufactured and show

the name, and with substantial accuracy, the percentage of each ingredient, both solid and liquid, con-

**Labeling of
Paints**

tained therein; provided, however, that in case of paint other than white paint, the ingredients other than the coloring material may be treated as 100 per cent. In which case, it shall be necessary to state not only the name and percentage of each ingredient other than the coloring matter, but also the description or trade name of such coloring material, and state with substantial accuracy, its chemical analysis. Said label to clearly state in addition to the before mentioned matter, the quantity contained in the package, this in the case of liquid or mixed paints, to be designated in U. S. standard gallons or fraction thereof, and in the case of paste or semi-paste paints such as commonly sold by weight to be shown by weight avoirdupois. Said label shall be printed in the English language in plain, legible type.

Section 9852X3. The term "paint" as used in this act shall include white lead basic, carbonate or sublimed in any kind **Paint Defined** of oil, or any compound intended for the same use, paste or semi-paste, and liquid or mixed paint ready for use.

Section 9852X4. No person, firm or corporation or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale or offer or expose for sale in this **Linseed Oils, Standards for** unless the same answers all the chemical tests for purity recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or any flaxseed or linseed oil as "boiled linseed oil" unless the same shall have been put in its manufacture to a temperature of two hundred and twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 9852X5. No person, firm or corporation or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation shall sell, expose or offer for sale any flaxseed or linseed oil **Labeling of Linseed Oils** unless it is done under its true name and each tank car, tank, barrel, keg, or any vessel of such oil has distinctly and durably painted, stamped, stenciled or labeled thereon the true name of such oil and in ordinary bold face capital letters the words "Pure Linseed Oil Raw" or "Pure Linseed Oil Boiled" and the name and address of the manufacturer thereof or of the party for whom the same is manufactured and sold only under the brand of such manufacturer or party for whom the same is manufactured.

Section 9852X6. The having in possession by any person or persons, firm or corporation or agent or employe of any person or persons, firm or corporation dealing in said **Possession of Unlabeled Goods Unlawful** articles, any article or substances hereinbefore described and not properly labeled, as provided in this act, shall be considered prima facie evidence that the same is kept by such person, firm or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this act and punishable under it.

Section 9852X7. The State Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner is **Enforcement of** charged with the proper enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

Section 9852X8 The said Commissioner and the assistants, experts, chemists and agents, shall be duly authorized for the purpose and shall have access and ingress **Powers of Commissioner or Assistants to Open Packages** to all the places of business, factories, stores and buildings used for the manufacture or sale of paints and oils. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, can, tub, or other receptacle containing paints or oils that may be sold, manufactured or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this act. Any paint sold or manufactured for use in Nebraska shall be labeled as required in Section two (2) of this act and any person, firm or corporation who sells or uses the same without such label shall be guilty of violating this act, and be subject to the penalty prescribed herein. Provided, however, that no clause in this act shall be so construed as to affect **Goods Exempted** any unlabeled paints or oils now in the hands of any dealer, manufacturer, or jobber within this state as shown by the sworn statement to the State Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner, in a manner to be designated by him.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Section 9840X18. That any person, firm or corporation pursuing or who shall pursue the business of selling **Commission Merchant,** farm, dairy, orchard or garden **Defined** produce, wares or merchandise of any kind upon consignment for a commission shall be deemed to be a commission merchant.

Section 9840X19. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the business of commission merchant to receive or solicit consignments of produce, wares or merchandise in the State of Nebraska **License Required** without first obtaining a license from the Food, Dairy and Drug Commissioner to conduct and carry on the business of such commission merchant. Application to engage in or conduct the business **Application for License** of commission merchant shall be made under oath, to the Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner, giving his full name, if an individual, the full name of all the partners, if a partnership, and the date of incorporation, the names of the officers, directors and stockholders, and the state where incorporated, and the amount of capital stock actually paid in, if a corporation, stating the name of the city or town where he or it intends to carry on such business, giving the street and number of building if practicable, and the character of produce for which a license to sell on commission is desired. The fee for such license shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) payable to the State Treasurer. The **License, Amount of** applicant for license to engage in or conduct the business of commission merchant shall deliver to the Food, Dairy and Drug Commissioner the State Treasurer's receipt

for the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00). It shall then be the duty of the Food, Dairy and Drug Commissioner to deliver to such applicant a license to carry on the business **License,** of a commission merchant until **Expiration of** the 31st day of December of the year in which such license is issued.

Section 9840X20. That all commission merchants be and they are hereby required to make bond, each in the sum of \$2,000, executed by a surety company authorized to do **Bond to be** business in this state, or a personal **Furnished** bond, entered into with two or more good and sufficient sureties, who are residents of this state, payable to the county judge of the county in which such commission merchant resides or has his principal office, and such bond shall be made in at least one county in which they do business, in which county suits may be maintained on said bonds, and to his successors in office, as trustees for all persons who may become entitled to the benefits of this act, conditioned that such commission merchant will faithfully and truly perform all agreements entered into with consignors with respect to receiving, handling, selling and making remittances and payments for consignments made to him, which bond shall be approved by the county clerk of the county in which such commission merchant resides or has his principal office, and by him be filed and recorded.

Section 9840X21. That the bond provided for by the preceding section may be sued upon and recovery had thereon by any person claiming to have been damaged by **Bond,** a breach of its conditions; pro- **Recovery on** vided, that said bond shall not become void upon the first recovery thereon, but may be sued upon until the amount thereof is exhausted. That upon the exhaustion of said bond by recoveries thereon, said commission merchant shall be required to make and file a new bond conditioned as provided in Section 9840X20 hereof.

Section 9840X22. That any commission merchant,

or the officers or agents of such, whether the merchant is a resident of this state or not, who shall advertise or solicit business as a commission merchant, or who shall pursue in any way the occupation of a commission merchant without having taken out the license or made the bond or bonds as required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars. **Penalty**

LAW PERTAINING TO IMITATION BUTTER

Section 3072. That for the purposes of this act every article, substitute or compound, other than that produced from pure milk, or cream from the same, made in the semblance of butter and designed to be used as a substitute for butter made from pure milk, or cream from the same, is hereby declared to be imitation butter. And that for the purpose of this act, every article, substance or compound, other than that produced from pure milk, or cream from the same, made in the semblance of cheese and designed to be used as a substitute for cheese made from pure milk, or cream from the same, is hereby declared to be imitation cheese.

**Imitation
Butter, Defini-
tion of****Imitation
Cheese,
Definition of**

Provided, That the use of salt, rennet and other harmless coloring matter for coloring the product of pure milk, or cream, shall not be construed to render such product an imitation.

**Color in Cheese
and Butter,
Permitted**

Section 3073. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his agents, servants, or employes, shall coat, powder, or color with annatto, or any coloring matter whatever any substance designed as a substitute for butter or cheese, whereby such substitute or product so colored or compounded shall be made to resemble butter or cheese, the product of the dairy. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his agents, or servants, or employes, shall combine any animal fat, or vegetable oil, or other substance with butter or cheese; or combine therewith, or with animal fat, or vegetable oil, or a

**Coloring Imita-
tion Butter or
Cheese
Prohibited**

combination of the two, or with either one, any other substance or substances whatever; or combine with annatto, or compound with the same, or any substance or substances containing annatto or compounds of the same, or any coloring matter whatever, with imitation butter, or imitation cheese, as defined in the first section of this act, for the purpose, or with the effect, of imparting thereto a yellow color, or any shade of yellow; so that such imitation butter, or imitation cheese, shall resemble yellow or any shade of genuine yellow butter or cheese; nor introduce any such coloring matter, or any substance, or substances, containing any such coloring matter into any one of the articles of which the same is composed.

Providing, Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the use of salt, rennet and harmless coloring matter for coloring the products of pure milk, or cream from the same.

No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his agents, servants or employes, shall produce or manufacture any substance in imitation or semblance of natural butter or cheese, nor sell, nor have in his possession, or keep for sale nor offer for sale, any imitation butter, or imitation cheese, made or manufactured, compounded or produced, in violation of this section, whether such imitation butter or imitation cheese shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere. * * * *

Section 3077. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, his agents, servants, or employes, shall sell, or offer for sale, any substance designed to be used for a substitute for butter or cheese, under the name of, or under the pretense that the same is butter or cheese; and no person, firm or corporation, by himself, his agents, servants, or employes, shall sell any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, unless he shall inform the purchaser distinctly at the time of sale, that the same is a substitute for butter or cheese, as the case

Selling Imitation Butter and Cheese for Butter or Cheese, Prohibited

may be, and shall deliver to the purchaser, at the time of sale, a statement clearly printed in the English language, which shall refer to the article sold, and which shall contain in prominent and plain Roman type, a statement that the substance so sold is a substitute for butter or cheese, as the case may be, and such statement shall also give the name and place of business of the marker.

Section 3078. No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, public institution, dining cars, restaurant, saloon, lunch counter, or place of public entertainment, or any person having charge thereof, or employed thereat, or any person, firm or corporation, furnishing board for others than members of his own family, or for any employees where such

**Placard to be
Displayed
Where
Served**

board is furnished for a compensation, or as any part of the compensation of any such employe, shall keep, use or serve therein, either as food for his guests, boarders, inmates, patrons, customers, or employes, or for cooking purposes, an imitation butter, or imitation cheese as defined in section one (1) (3072) of this act; and in using or serving any substance designed as a substitute for butter or cheese, as herein defined, he or they shall display and keep posted a card opposite each table in a conspicuous place where the same may be easily seen and read, in the dining room, eating room, lunch room, restaurant, hotel, public institution, dining car, boarding house, saloon, or place of public entertainment, and place where such substance, designed as a substitute is sold, used

or disposed of, which card shall be white, and in size not less than ten by fourteen inches (10x14 in.); upon which shall be printed in plain black, Roman letters, not less in size than one inch in length and one-half inch in width, the words

**Size of
Placard**

"Imitation butter used here," or "Imitation cheese used here," as the case may be, and said cards shall not contain any other words than the ones above prescribed.

**Words to be
Used on
Placard**

Any person, firm or corporation, violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, nor over fifty dollars (\$50.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days. **Penalty**

Section 3081. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, to any person who asks, sends or inquires for butter, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance made in imitation of or semblance of pure butter, not made entirely from milk of cows, with or without coloring matter, shall be guilty of fraud and punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars for each offense.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For Carrying out the Provisions

—————of the—————

Food, Drug and Dairy Laws

OF NEBRASKA

—————
JUNE 1911

—————
W. R. JACKSON
Deputy Commissioner

DRUGS.

Regulation 1. STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

(a) A drug bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, without any further statement respecting its character, shall be required to conform in strength, quality, and purity to the standards prescribed or indicated for drug of the same name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary or American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia official at the time.

(b) A drug bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary or American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, and branded to show a different standard of strength, quality, or purity, shall not be regarded as adulterated if it conforms to its declared standard.

Regulation 2. ADULTERATION.

CONFECTIONERY.

(a) Mineral substances of all kinds and paraffin are specifically forbidden in confectionery whether they be poisonous or not.

(b) Only harmless colors or flavors shall be added to confectionery.

(c) The term "narcotic drugs" includes all the drugs mentioned in section 9825 relating to food, their derivatives and preparations, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

Regulation 3. SUBSTANCES MIXED AND PACKED WITH GOODS.

No substance may be mixed or packed with food product which will reduce or lower its quality.

strength. Not excluded under this provision are substances properly used in the preparation of food products for clarification or refining, and eliminated in the further process of manufacture.

Regulation 4. COLORING, POWDERING, COATING, AND STAINING.

(a) Only harmless colors may be used in food products.

(b) The reduction of a substance to a powder to conceal inferiority in character is prohibited.

(c) The term "powdered" means the application of any powdered substance to the exterior portion of articles of food, or the reduction of a substance to a powder.

(d) The term "coated" means the application of any substance to the exterior portion of a food product.

(e) The term "stain" includes any change produced by the addition of any substance to the exterior portion of foods which in any way alters their natural tint.

Regulation 5. EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF PRESERVATIVES.

(a) Poisonous or deleterious preservatives shall not be applied externally, and they and the food products shall be of a character which shall not permit the permeation of any of the preservative to the interior, or any portion of the interior of the product.

(b) When these products are ready for consumption, if any portion of the added preservative shall have penetrated the food product, then the proviso in section 9824 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska of 1909, shall not obtain, and such food products shall then be subject to the regulations for food products in general.

(c) The preservative applied must be of such a character that, until removed, the food products are edible.

Regulation 6. MISBRANDING.—LABEL.

(a) The term "label" applies to any printed, pictorial or other matter upon or attached to any package of a food or drug product, or any container thereof subject to the provisions of this act.

(b) The principal label shall consist, first, of information which the food and drug law specifically requires, to-wit, the name of the place of manufacture in the case of food compounds or mixtures sold under a distinctive name; statements which show that the articles are compounds, mixtures, or blends; the words "compound," "mixture," or "blend," and words designating substances or their derivatives and proportions required to be named in the case of foods and drugs. All this information shall appear upon the principal label, and should have no intervening descriptive or explanatory reading matter. Second, if the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture are given, they should also appear upon the principal label. Third, preferably upon the principal label, in conjunction with the name of the substance, such phrases as "artificially colored," "colored with sulphate of copper," or any other such descriptive phrases necessary to be announced should be conspicuously displayed. Fourth, elsewhere upon the principal label other matter may appear in the discretion of the manufacturer. If the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, such statement should appear upon the principal label and must be couched in plain terms, as required by Regulation 16.

(c) Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin which is false or misleading in any particular. The term "design" or "device" applies to pictorial matter of every description, and to abbreviations, characters, or signs for weights, measures, or names of substances.

(d) An article containing more than one food

product or active medicinal agent is misbranded if labeled after a single constituent.

In the case of drugs the nomenclature employed in the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary shall obtain.

(e) The use of any false or misleading statement, design, or device appearing on any part of the label shall not be justified by any statement given as the opinion of an expert or other person, nor by any descriptive matter explaining the use of the false or misleading statement given as the opinion of an expert or other person, nor by any descriptive matter explaining the use of the false or misleading statement, design, or device.

Regulation 7. BENZOATE OF SODA.

If it having been determined that benzoate of soda mixed with food is not deleterious or poisonous and is not injurious to health, no objection will be raised under the food and drugs act to the use in food of benzoate of soda, provided that each container or package of such food is plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of benzoate of soda.

Regulation 8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER.

(a) The name of the manufacturer or producer, and the place where manufactured, except in case of mixtures and compounds having a distinctive name, shall not be given upon the label, but if given, must show the true name and the true place. The words "packed for ———," "distributed by ———," or some equivalent phrase, shall be added to the label in case the name which appears upon the label is not that of the actual manufacturer or producer, or the name of the place not the actual place of manufacture or production.

(b) When a person, firm, or corporation actually manufactures or produces an article of food or drug in two or more places, the actual place of manufacture or production of each particular package need not be stated on the label.

Regulation 9. CHARACTER OF NAME.

(a) A simple or unmixed food or drug product not bearing a distinctive name should be designated by its common name in the English language; or if a drug, by any name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. No further description of the components or qualities is required, except as to content of alcohol, morphine, etc.

(b) The use of a geographical name shall not be permitted in connection with a food or drug product not manufactured or produced in that place, where such name indicates that the article was manufactured or produced in that place.

(c) The use of a geographical name in connection with a food or drug product will not be deemed a misbranding when by reason of long usage it has come to represent a generic term and is used to indicate a style, type, or brand; but in all such cases the State or Territory where any such article is manufactured or produced shall be stated upon the principal label.

(d) A foreign name which is recognized as distinctive of a product of a foreign country shall not be used upon an article of domestic origin except as an indication of the type or style of quality of manufacture, and then only when so qualified that it can not be offered for sale under the name of a foreign article.

Regulation 10. DISTINCTIVE NAME.

(a) A "distinctive name" is a trade, arbitrary, or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a food product, mixture, or compound from any other food product, mixture, or compound.

(b) A distinctive name shall not be one representing any single constituent of a mixture or compound.

(c) A distinctive name shall not misrepresent an property or quality of a mixture or compound.

(d) A distinctive name shall give no false indication or origin, character, or place of manufacture.

re, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product.

Regulation 11. COMPOUNDS, IMITATIONS, OR BLENDS WITHOUT DISTINCTIVE NAME.

(a) The term "blend" applies to a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only.

(b) If any age is stated, it shall not be that of a single one of its constituents, but shall be the average of all constituents in their respective proportions.

(c) Coloring and flavoring cannot be used for increasing the weight or bulk of a blend.

(d) A color or flavor cannot be employed to imitate any natural product or any other product of recognized name and quality.

(e) The term "imitation" applies to any mixture or compound which is a counterfeit or fraudulent simulation of any article of food or drug.

Regulation 12. SUBSTITUTION.

(a) When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance not injurious or deleterious to health, the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label.

(b) When any substance which does not reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, is added to a food or drug product, other than that necessary to its manufacture or refining, the label shall bear a statement to that effect.

Regulation 13. WASTE MATERIALS.

When an article is made up of refuse materials, fragments, or trimmings, the use of the name of the substance from which they are derived, unless accompanied by a statement to that effect, shall be deemed a misbranding. Packages of such materials may be labeled "pieces," "stems," "trimmings," with some similar appellation.

Regulation 14. MIXTURES OR COMPOUNDS WITH DISTINCTIVE NAMES.

(a) The terms "mixtures" and "compounds" are interchangeable and indicate the results of putting together two or more food products.

(b) These mixtures or compounds shall not be imitations of other articles, whether simple, mixed or compound, or offered for sale under the name of other articles. They shall bear a distinctive name and the name of the place where the mixture or compound has been manufactured or produced, also net weight or measure of contents, and the ingredients.

(c) If the name of the place be one which is found in different States, Territories, or Countries, the name of the State, Territory, or Country, as well as the name of the place, must be stated.

Regulation 15. SUBSTANCES NAMED IN DRUGS OR FOODS.

(a) The term "alcohol" is defined to mean common or ethyl alcohol. No other kind of alcohol is permissible in the manufacture of drugs except as specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

(b) The words alcohol, morphine, opium, etc., and the quantities and proportions thereof, shall be printed on the main label.

(c) A drug, or food product is misbranded in case it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(d) A statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substances present will meet the requirements, provided the maximum stated does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion.

(e) In case the actual quantity or proportion is

tated it shall be the average quantity or proportion.

(f) The following are the principal derivatives and preparations made from the articles which are required to be named upon the label:

ALCOHOL, ETHYL:

(Cologne spirits, grain alcohol, rectified spirits, spirits, and spirits of wine.)

Derivatives—

Aldehyde, ether, ethyl acetate, ethyl nitrite, and paraldehyde.

Preparations containing alcohol—

Bitters, brandies, cordials, elixirs, essences, fluid extracts, spirits, sirups, tinctures, tonics, whiskies, and wines.

MORPHINE, ALKALOID:

Derivatives—

Apomorphine, dionine, peronine, morphine, acetate, hydrochloride, sulphate, and other salts of morphine.

Preparations containing morphine or derivatives of morphine—

Bougies, catarrh snuff, chlorodyne, compound powder of morphine, crayons, elixirs, granules, pills, solutions, sirups, suppositories, tablets, triturates, and troches.

OPIMUM GUM:

Preparations of opium—

Extracts, denarcotized opium, granulated opium, and powdered opium, bougies, brown mixture, carminative mixtures, crayons, Dover's powder, elixirs, liniments, ointments, paregoric, pills, plasters, sirups, suppositories, tablets, tinctures, troches, vinegars, and wines.

Derivatives—

Codeine, alkaloid, hydrochloride, phosphate, sulphate, and other salts of codeine.

Preparations containing codeine or its salts—

Elixirs, pills, sirups, and tablets.

COCAINE, ALKALOID:

Derivatives—

Cocaine hydrochloride, oleate, and other salts.

Preparations containing cocaine or salts of cocaine—

Coca leaves, catarrh powders, elixirs, extracts, infusion of coca, ointments, paste, pencils, pills, solutions, sirups, tablets, tinctures, troches, and wines.

HEROIN:

Preparations containing heroin—

Sirups, elixirs, pills, and tablets.

ALPHA AND BETA EUCAINE:

Preparations—

Mixtures, ointments, powders, and solutions

CHLOROFORM:

Preparations—

Chloranodyne, elixirs, emulsions, liniments mixtures, spirits, and sirups.

CANNABIS INDICA:

Preparations of cannabis indica—

Corn remedies, extracts, mixtures, pills powders, tablets, and tinctures.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (Chloral, U. S. Pharmacopoeia 1890):

Derivatives—

Chloral acetophenonoxim, chloral alcoholate chloralamide, chloralimide, chloral camphorate elixirs, liniments, mixtures, ointments, suppositories, sirups, and tablets.

ACETANILIDE (Antifebrine, phenylacetamide):

Derivatives—

Acetphenetidine, citrophen, diacetanilide, lactophenin, methoxy-acetanilide, methylacetanilide para-iodoacetanilide, and phenacetine.

Preparations containing acetanilide or derivatives—

Analgesics, antineuralgics, antirheumatics cachets, capsules, cold remedies, elixirs, granular effervescing salts, headache powders, mixtures, pain remedies, pills, and tablets.

(g) In declaring the quantity or proportion of any of the specified substances the names by which they are designated in the act shall be used, and in declaring the quantity or proportion of derivative

f any of the specified substances, in addition to the trade name of the derivative, the name of the specified substance shall also be stated, so as to indicate clearly that the product is a derivative of the particular specified substance.

Regulation 16. STATEMENT OF WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

(a) The following foods when sold in package form require a statement on the outside of the package of the net weight or measure of the contents:

Lard, and its substitutes, cottolene.

Wheat products which include flour, crackers, bran, puffed wheat, cream of wheat, wheat flakes or any food made substantially from wheat.

Oat products,—oatmeal, and any food made from oats.

Corn products,—corn meal, corn flakes, etc.

Mixtures of the above products.

Sugar,—loaf sugars in packages, granulated in sacks, syrup and molasses, in cans or pails.

Tea, coffee and dried fruits.

The above does not apply to packages put up by the retailer.

(b) A reasonable variation from the stated weight for individual packages is permissible, provided this variation is as often above as below the weight or volume stated. This variation shall be determined from the changes in the humidity of the atmosphere, from the exposure of the package to evaporation or to absorption of water, and the reasonable variations which attend the filling and weighing or measuring of a package.

(c) In a recent decision, the State Supreme Court held that all wheat products and lard sold in package form must be labeled with the net weight. This includes in the case of wheat products, crackers, and all kinds of cookies sold in package form.

In the case of lard, all lard and its substitutes put up in packages.

After Jan. 1st, 1912, all mixtures and compounds must be labeled with the net weight.

Notice is given that on and after July 1st, 1911,

all packages of crackers, cookies and lard must bear a statement of the net weight.

Regulation 17. DISPENSING DRUGS.

In dispensing drugs from stock bottles which are not official, the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, ———— etc., should be written on the package delivered to the consumer.

It is also ruled that when physicians dispense drugs without filing a prescription, the package delivered to the consumer must bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of any of the inhibited drugs, mentioned in Section 9825 of the Nebraska Statutes. Provided however that in dispensing official preparations a statement of the official name is sufficient.

Regulation 18. FORM OF LABEL.

The following order is suggested in the arrangement of a label:

1. Name of substance or product.
2. In case of foods, words which indicate that the articles are compounds, mixtures, or blends, and the word "Imitation," "Compound," or "Blend," as the case may be.
3. Statement designating the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the law, or derivative or preparations of the same, also statements of other extraneous substances, such as harmless coloring, or any necessary statement regarding grade or quality.
4. Name of manufacturer (if given). ♦
5. Place of manufacture (if given or when required as in the case of mixtures and compounds bearing a distinctive name).

Regulation 19. LABELING OF FOOD AND DRUG PRODUCTS "MANUFACTURED FOR," "PREPARED FOR," "DISTRIBUTED BY," ETC.

(a) The name of the actual manufacturer or packer and the place where the goods were actually manufactured or packed may be given, or

(b) The name of the person, firm, or corporation

or whom the goods are manufactured or packed or by whom they are distributed may be given, if preceded by the words "Prepared for," "Manufactured for," "Distributed by," etc.

FOODS.

Regulation 20. FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The percentage of alcohol is required to be stated in all flavoring extracts, also a statement of quantity in the container is required.

Extracts made from "tonka extract," "coumarin," and "vanillin," with or without vanilla extract as well as preparations made from synthetic fruit flavors intended to imitate strawberry, banana, pineapple, apple, etc., should be labeled "imitation" and nothing on the label should convey the impression that they have any relation to the flavor prepared from the fruit.

Artificial color should be declared whenever present.

Regulation 21. SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PREPARATION OF FOODS.

It is held that products commonly added to foods in their preparation are properly classed as foods and come within the scope of the food and drug laws.

Regulation 22. POLISHING AND COATING RICE.

The sale of rice which is polished and coated is permissible provided the package is labeled with the name of the extraneous substances, as

"Coated with Glucose and Starch," or

"Coated with Glucose and Talc."

Regulation 23. THE LABELING OF SIRUPS.

When both maple and cane sugars are used in the production of sirup the label should be varied

according to the relative proportion of the ingredients. The name of the sugar present in excess of 50 per cent of the total sugar content should be given the greater prominence on the label; that is, it should be given first. For example, a sirup the sugars of which consist of 51 per cent cane sugar and 49 per cent maple sugar would be properly branded "Sirup Made from Cane and Maple Sugar," or as "Cane and Maple Sirup." The terms "maple sugar" and "maple sirup" may only be used on the label as part of the name when those substances are present in substantial quantities as ingredients. They should not appear on the label as part of the name when only a small quantity of those substances is used to give a maple flavor to the product. A cane sirup containing only enough maple sirup or maple sugar to give a maple flavor is properly labeled as "Cane Sirup, Maple Flavor" or "Cane Sirup Flavored with Maple."

Whenever it is necessary to declare cane sugar (sucrose) on a label it should be declared as cane sugar and not as white sugar.

The per cent of each ingredient must appear upon the label.

Regulation 24. DYES, CHEMICALS, AND PRESERVATIVES IN FOODS.

The use of any dye, harmless or otherwise, to color or stain a food in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed is specifically prohibited by law. The use in food for any purpose of any mineral dye or any coal-tar dye, except those coal-tar dyes hereinafter listed, will be grounds for prosecution.

The following coal-tar dyes which may be used in this manner are given below:

Red shades:

107. Amaranth.

56. Ponceau 3 R.

517. Erythrosin.

Orange shade:

85. Orange I.

Yellow shade:

4. Naphthol yellow S.

Green shade:

435. Light green S. F. yellowish.

Blue shade:

692. Indigo disulfoacid.

Each of these colors shall be free from any coloring matter other than the one specified and shall not contain any contamination due to imperfect or incomplete manufacture.

Regulation 25. PRESERVATIVES.

The use of sulphites, borax and formaldehyde in foods is forbidden.

Regulation 26. BLEACHED FLOUR.

The sale of bleached flour is permitted.

Regulation 27. Labeling of Turpentine.

Products used in the arts and for technical purposes are not subject to the Food and Drugs Law when plainly marked so as to indicate that they are not to be employed for food or medicinal purposes. It is held, therefore, that when wood turpentine is labeled "Not for Medicinal Use," etc., it is not subject to the food and drug law. When not so labeled it is in violation of section 9824 of the food and drug law unless labeled "wood" or "stump" turpentine. Articles labeled "turpentine," "spirits of turpentine," or "gum turpentine," etc., must comply with pharmacopoeial requirements; that is, they must be light oils of certain properties made by distilling the oleoresin of various species of Pinus. The word "wood" or "stump" should be in the same size and on the same background as the word "turpentine," thus being given equal prominence.

Regulation 28. SHELLFISH AND OYSTERS.

It is unlawful to ship or to sell in this state oysters or other shellfish which have become polluted because of packing under insanitary conditions or being placed in unclean receptacles.

It is unlawful to ship or to sell in this state oyster or other shellfish which have been subjected to "floating" or "drinking" in brackish water, or water containing less salt than that in which they are grown. Such food is adulterated under section 982 of the law because a substance "has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."

It is unlawful to ship or to sell in this state shucked oysters to which water has been added either directly or in the form of melted ice. Such food is adulterated under section 9824 of the act because a "substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength," and also because "substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article."

The packing of shellfish with ice in contact may lead to the absorption by the oyster of a portion of the water formed by the melting ice, thus leading to the adulteration of the oysters with water.

Regulation 29. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions written by regularly licensed physicians and kept on file with a registered pharmacist need not be labeled with the inhibited drugs.

Regulation 30. LEMON EXTRACT.

Lemon Extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five (5) per cent by volume of oil of lemon.

Terpeneless extract of Lemon is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, and contains not less than two tenths (0.2) per cent by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon.

Vanilla Extract is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean, with or without sugar or glycerine.

Regulation 31. NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The use of saccharine in any non-alcoholic beverage is forbidden by law, after July 1, 1911.

Regulation 32. LIQUIDS OTHER THAN MEDICINES.

The law requires that all liquids other than medicines must be labeled with a statement on the label of the quantity in container, this includes alcoholic beverages, grape juice, extracts, bottled vinegars, ciders, mineral waters, etc.

Regulation 33. MALT AND DISTILLED LIQUORS.

A statement of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol is required to appear on the label, the statement of proof spirit on bonded goods is held to be sufficient. Statement of net contents is also required.

Regulation 34. VINEGAR.

Vinegar, Cider vinegar, Apple vinegar, is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of apples, is laevogyrate, and contains not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid, not less than one and six-tenths (1.6) per cent of apple solids, in 100 cubic centimeters (20°C).

Wine vinegar, Grape vinegar, is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of grapes, and contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20°C), not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid.

Malt vinegar is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations, without distillation, of an infusion of barley, malt or cereals whose starch has been converted by malt, is dextrogyrate, and contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20°C), not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid.

Sugar vinegar is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequently acetous fermentations of solutions of sugar, sirup, molasses, or refiners' sirup,

and contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20°C), not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid.

Glucose vinegar is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of solutions of starch sugar or glucose, is dextro-rotatory and contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20°C), not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid.

Spirit vinegar, Distilled vinegar, Grain vinegar, the product made by the acetous fermentation of dilute distilled alcohol, and contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20°C), not less than four (4) grams of acetic acid.

The sale of vinegars containing any added coloring is forbidden.

Regulation 35. PRIZES, PREMIUMS AND GIFTS.

The law forbids the sale of food packages containing any prizes, premiums or gifts.

This is held to include any coupon or slip which is redeemable in cash or exchangeable for an article.

Regulation 36. LARD.

1. Lard is the rendered fresh fat from hogs in good health at the time of slaughter, is clean, free from rancidity, and contains necessarily incorporated in the process of rendering, not more than one (1) per cent of substances, other than fatty acids and fat.

2. Leaf lard is lard rendered at moderately high temperatures from the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, excluding that adherent to the intestines, and has an iodine number not greater than sixty (60).

3. Neutral lard is lard rendered at low temperatures.

4. Lard mixed with beef tallow cannot be sold as lard but must be labeled, "Lard Compound," "Compound Lard" and show the ingredients and weight.

Regulation 37. MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

(a) MILKS. Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one

more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and ten days after calving, and contains not less than 3% of milk fat.

(b) CREAM. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean and contains not less than eighteen (18) per cent of milk fat.

(c) ICE CREAM.

1. Ice cream is a frozen product made from cream and sugar, with or without pure gelatine and natural flavoring, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent of milk fat.

2. Fruit ice cream is the frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, with or without pure gelatine and contains not less than twelve (12) per cent of milk fat.

3. Nut ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, non-rancid nuts, with or without pure gelatine and contains not less than twelve (12) per cent of milk fat.

Regulation 38. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Buckwheat flour is bolted buckwheat meal and contains not more than twelve (12) per cent of moisture, not less than one and twenty-eight hundredths (1.28) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than one and seventy-five hundredths (1.75) per cent of ash.

Regulation 39. MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUPS.

Maple Sugar is the solid product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap, and contains, in the water-free substance, not less than sixty-five one-hundredths (0.65) per cent of maple sugar ash.

Maple Sirup is sirup made by the evaporation of maple sap or by the solution of maple concrete, and contains not more than thirty-two (32) per cent of water and not less than forty-five hundredths (0.45) per cent of maple sirup ash.

Regulation 40. HONEY.

1. Honey is the nectar and saccharine exudations of plants gathered, modified, and stored in the comb by honey bees (*Apis mellifica* and *A. dorsata*); is laevo-rotatory, contains not more than twenty-five (25) per cent of water, not more than twenty-five hundredths (0.25) per cent of ash, and not more than eight (8) per cent of sucrose.

2. Comb honey is honey contained in the cells of the comb.

3. Extracted honey is honey which has been separated from the uncrushed comb by centrifugal force or gravity.

4. Strained honey is honey removed from the crushed comb by straining or other means.

Regulation 41. PERSON.

The word "person" under the law is construed to import both singular and plural, also corporations, companies, societies and associations. The act, omission or failure of an officer, agent or employee of a company, is deemed an act, omission or failure of the company by whom he is employed.

Regulation 42. SANITARY FOODS.

To the end that all foods may be clean and wholesome the law fixes a heavy penalty for any one handling or producing them under insanitary conditions. This means that the buildings and utensils must be kept clean, the operatives must be free from disease and work in well ventilated and lighted rooms. Sunlight and fresh air are enemies of disease germs and filth.

The children of today are the men and women of the future and it is the duty of the state to see that they have clean, wholesome food, that the next generation may be strong and healthful..

Regulation 43. SWAT THE FLY.

The common house fly is the carrier of disease and the law requires all food producing establish-

ents as well as places where food is served, to be well screened. The fly breeds in offal and dung hills about the barns and makes no effort to clean his feet before he lights upon human food.

PAINTS.

Regulation 44. PAINTS AND OILS.

All paints must be labeled to show their ingredients. Paints not so labeled are illegal.

Every dealer should see that his paints comply with the law.

This does not apply to paints that were on hand prior to the time of the taking effect of the law and of which there is a sworn invoice filed with the commission.

Regulation 45. PAINTS REQUIRING A LABEL.

All mixed paints proper including House Paints, Family Paints, Floor Paints, Roof and Barn Paints; colors ground in Oil, including shelf goods in assorted packages and so-called tinting colors, Gloss Carriage Colors or Buggy Paints in liquid form; Wagon and Implement Paints; Zinc ground in Oil, Varnish or other vehicles; Enamel Paints, liquid and paste; White Lead and all combination Paste Paints whether white or colored; Mineral or Earth Paints paste or liquid form.

Regulation 46. NO LABEL REQUIRED.

Labels are not required upon Coach colors, colors found in Japan to a Paste form, Artist Tube Colors, Fresco Colors ground in water for decorative work; liquid Bronzes so-called Gold, Silver and Aluminum paints; Varnishes of all kinds including colored varnishes and stains, materials for application to wood or other surfaces for the purpose of staining producing a transparent finish; Shingle Stains,

Stove Varnishes and Enamels; Wood Fillers; Putty.

The Statute does not attempt to define pure paint or adulterated paint. The laws seeks only that paints be labeled to show the names and percentages of the ingredients and net weight or measure of the contents of the packages and has nothing to do with the quality or character of the paint beyond this requirement.

Linseed Oil must be labelled so as to show whether it is Pure Linseed Oil Raw, or Pure Linseed Oil Boiled, and must be unadulterated.

Regulation 47. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Carbonate of Lead is the Basic Carbonate of Lead. Sublimed White Lead is the Basic Sulphate of Lead. Zinc Oxide may contain not more than 5% of Lead Sulphate.

Percentages of Drier may include under one number all the substances so used, as 8% Turpentine and Japan.

The term White Lead may not be applied to combination Paste Paints.

Water up to 1.5% will not be deemed an adulteration.

DAIRY REGULATIONS.

Regulation 48. SANITATION.

Inspectors are given instructions to pay special attention to the sanitary conditions under which milk or cream is kept, produced or stored. The sale of milk or cream from cows kept in filthy barns or yards is forbidden.

Regulation 49. CREAM STATIONS.

Cream stations must be kept clean and free from odors of poultry, oils or vegetables.

Where cream is held over from day to day, it

st be kept as cool as possible with can covers
ened; the scales must be kept free from dirt
grease in order to retain their accuracy as well
sanitation. Bottles must be thoroughly cleaned
r each test.

ulation 50. SAMPLING AND WEIGHING.

is impossible to make a fair test without first
ring a fair sample; to do this the cream must
stirred very thoroughly with dipper or better
red from one can to another four or five times,
r which the sample is taken immediately and if
t for any length of time securely sealed in sample
le.

reat care must be exercised in weighing the
rge as a drop of cream too much or too little
make a large error in the test. A cream balance
ch will not break with a drop of cream is pro-
ted for weighing cream.

ulation 51. COMPOSITE SAMPLE.

he practise of making a composite test on every
ment of cream is one which every operator
t adopt, it gives him a check on his work and
hes carefulness in every testing and sampling
ration.

ulation 52. TEST BOTTLES.

he law specifies that either a 9 gram or 18 gram
le may be used, graduated to at least 5-10%;
e bottles are on the market which are only grad-
ed to 1%; these are forbidden by law and their
will not be tolerated.

ulation 53. GRADING CREAM.

very operator should learn to grade cream and
n a patron delivers cream which is excessively
c and bad smelling he should instruct him how
properly care for cream. There is too much bad
m sold in Nebraska and there should be united
rt by all persons interested in the cream output
his state, in raising the cream quality, and sale
ream unfit for food is prohibited by law and in-

spectors are instructed to condemn same when offered for sale.

Regulation 54. CREAM CANS.

The care and handling of cream cans is one of much importance and every operator should take the same care of them as the house wife does her dishes. The sight of cream cans lying scattered around the yard of a station depot or lying in manholes about a station is fast disappearing owing to the watchful eye of the dairy inspectors.

Section 9840X17 of the Nebraska Statutes makes it a misdemeanor to use a can, bottle, cask, keg, barrel or other receptacle intended for transportation or handling of any dairy product for any other purpose.

Regulation 55. LOANING CANS.

The loaning of cream cans by the creamery operator to the patron is forbidden by law under penalty.

Regulation 56. BRANDS.

Any other than the rightful owner is forbidden to deface or remove any brand, mark or stamp from any vessel used in the handling of dairy products under penalty of the law.

Regulation 57. CARE OF BOTTLES USED IN CARBONATED DRINKS.

All bottles used in handling pops and all other non-alcoholic beverages should be rinsed out after removing contents and placed upside down in the case. This is necessary to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

Bottles that are not rinsed after emptying draw in the flies and by the time they reach the factory the most powerful chemicals are unable to clean them properly.

Each dispenser of such drinks should be held responsible for the bottles, in order to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

Regulation 58. RACKS FOR CREAM CANS.

Cream cans should be placed in racks upside down with covers off so that air can circulate freely in them. The expense of such a rack is trivial and inspectors are instructed to advise their use.

Regulation 59. PAYMENT FOR CREAM DELIVERIES.

The accurate testing of cream for its butter fat is an operation that requires great care and exactness at every step. It requires at least thirty minutes to make a test and it is impossible for the agent to test the deliveries of cream as they are received and give the test the necessary time and attention which is required to insure accuracy.

Pursuant to the above facts it is hereby ruled by the Food, Drug and Dairy Commissioner that samples of cream shall be grouped and tested at the close of each day's receipts or the following morning. The samples to be kept in closed jars while being held.

In order to prevent any evasion of the above ruling it is further ruled that the payment in whole or in part for cream shall be suspended until the following day, or the time of the next delivery.

Payment for cream, prior to the day following delivery as a means of securing business or of taking advantage of another operator, is a violation of the rule and punishable under the law.

Regulation 60. THE CARE AND HANDLING OF CREAM.

Owing to the fact that in the past a large amount of the cream has been sold in Nebraska and has been held too long before delivery and has otherwise not been properly cared for, we are offering the following suggestions for improving the quality and thus increasing the price received by the producer for his dairy products.

Milk the cow in a clean manner and in clean surroundings. Remove the milk as soon as possible from the barn and strain before mixing with that

being held for delivery. If possible cool to 50 or 55 degrees and keep at that temperature until delivered. The necessity of removing all animal heat as soon as possible is of vital importance in handling cream and milk. Stir all cream that is being collected for delivery at least two or three times per day and do not hold longer than four days in cold weather and three days in warm weather. Separate the cream to test 30 per cent or 45 per cent, if possible, and do not allow it to run below 30 per cent. Rich cream will keep better than thin cream and you save the skimmed milk.

The separator, delivery cans, and all utensils must be thoroughly cleaned each time they are used. Failure to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition is a violation of section 9835 of the Nebraska Statutes of 1909.

Regulation 61. SERVING BUTTERINE.

The law requires all places where Imitation butter is served on the table, to have a placard placed on the wall above each table, in size 10x14, with the words, "Imitation Butter Used Here," printed in Roman letters not less than one inch in length and one-half inch in width.

Inspectors are instructed to notify this office of any failure to comply with this requirement of the law.

Regulation 62. COLORED OLEOMARGARINE.

The sale of colored oleomargarine is expressly forbidden by law in Nebraska.

Regulation 63. CANNING COMPOUNDS.

The sale of canning compounds to the unsuspecting housewife is one which deserves special attention.

All the analysis of such mixtures made by the Department have shown them to be composed principally of boric acid, the use of which in foods offered for sale is forbidden by the National Government. It is held that articles which enter into

the composition of food come under the pure food law, and the sale of such mixtures containing boric acid will be questioned by this Department.

EGGS.

The importance of the egg industry in Nebraska is not fully appreciated. Statistics show that Nebraska produces 100,000,000 dozens of eggs annually. At an average price of 15 cents per dozen, the value of the egg crop of Nebraska amounts to fifteen million dollars. A loss of two dozen eggs per case would make a total loss to the farmers of the state of 33,000,000 dozen of eggs, or \$2,240,000. Is it not worth the trouble to use care in handling the eggs on the farm?

CAUSE OF BAD EGGS.

The loss to the state is enormous and unjustifiable. The primary cause of this loss is with the producer. Some producers deliberately take to market eggs which they know are bad, because they know the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their trade.

Another reason is that the producer is ignorant of how to handle and sell eggs.

Considerable of the trouble lies with the small merchant who, owing to competition buys any kind of eggs for fear if he counts out the bad ones he will lose the farmer's trade to his competitor, who will take anything that has a shell around it.

When the merchant ships his eggs he must sell them, "rots out," so the price of his goods which the farmer gets in exchange for his eggs must be raised accordingly; the result is that the loss falls on the farmer.

A man who deliberately tries to sell bad eggs which he knows are not fresh deserves the extreme

penalty of the law, but the one who sells bad eggs through ignorance deserves some information as to the proper methods to use in handling eggs.

HOW TO HANDLE EGGS.

When the hens on the farm are producing enough eggs to warrant the farmer's taking them to town, arrangements should be made to handle all of them properly. A convenient and clean place should be provided wherein the hens may lay. **They should be compelled to lay here in a clean nest.** The natural tendency of a hen is to go off in the weeds and make her nest. This should never be permitted, and any eggs found in such place should be marked and kept at home.

It makes no difference how many hens are kept, a house suitable for them should be erected in which they should be compelled to roost and lay. Then if the nests are placed wherē the hens will not roost on them they can be kept clean. Straw that is dry makes the best nesting material, and if the nest could have a bottom made of one-inch-mesh wire it would be self-cleaning. If not, the nesting material should be changed often.

If the weather is bad and the hens' feet become muddy, the eggs should be gathered at least twice daily. This will keep the eggs cleaner. If the weather is hot they should be collected at least twice each day, and oftener if the temperature is very high. This prevents eggs from commencing to decompose, or the germ, in case there is any, to start development. If eggs are laid in barns, sheds, etc., a careful search should be made often, in order to be sure that none are gathered when stale.

As soon as the breeding season is over, the male birds should be separated from the hens. A male bird is not necessary for the production of eggs, but is useful only to fertilize the egg, which will be laid in spite of his presence. A fertile egg will commence development, consequently deteriorate, more quickly than will a sterile egg. A fertile egg

hen freshly laid is supposed to be already started its development, and if a hen is allowed to lay on it any length of time it will soon be in condition not to be classed as a fresh egg.

KEEPING THE EGGS.

When the clean, fresh eggs are gathered they should be put in a clean, dry, cool place until marketed. Even though the place is clean and cool, if it is not dry, molds, etc., will commence development and the eggs will soon spoil. If the eggs become damp and they happen to be in contact with any colored material they will immediately become stained. Good egg cases in a cool, dry, clean place, kept up off of the floor, make an excellent receptacle in which to keep eggs previous to marketing. Before these eggs are set aside for market, they should be gone over by the farmer as he collects them, and all small, stained, dirty, doubtful and rotten eggs should be removed. Small and dirty eggs, if used immediately, are just as good as large, clean ones, but they will not sell well on the market, and if sent in with good eggs will spoil the trade. Therefore, they should be kept and used at home. All eggs should be washed, for the packers claim they will not keep well. All eggs from stolen nests, whose freshness is doubtful, and all incubator eggs, should either be thrown away or boiled for the little chicks. They should never be sent to market. Rotten eggs need not be discussed. Any person who will send any to market deserves all the penalty possible from the pure-food law.

MARKETING THE EGGS.

When eggs have been properly gathered, handled and kept previous to taking to market, the question of the number of trips to town should be considered. In hot weather the eggs should be marketed two or three times per week, and oftener if possible. If that number of trips cannot be made, co-operate with a neighbor and have him alternate days in the trips which must be made.

In the late fall and spring, eggs should be marketed at least once a week. Many buyers have had trouble in October and November with eggs classed as "held eggs." These are common, because most farmers believe that after frost, eggs will not rot so quickly, but nevertheless they do evaporate and the air cells in them show the candler that they are stale.

Therefore, the more often eggs are marketed the greater are the chances that they will be good. If the sun beats down hot on the wagon, place a cover of some kind over the cases in order to keep out the unnecessary heat.

CANDLING.

The grades of eggs are mostly determined by candling. This is done by means of some good light, enclosed in a box or metal cylinder, in which are two small openings alongside of each other to allow the light to pass through. The room in which this is kept is darkened, and the candler holds to the light in each hand an egg, large end upward, and gives them a quick turn, in order to view the entire contents as it whirls in the shell. To an expert this will quickly reveal the actual condition of the egg, and he will immediately grade and pack it accordingly.

To a novice candling is hard to understand, and great has been the trouble in the past when buyers have sent to the farmers the reports of their candling. If the loss is great he immediately accuses the buyer of crooked work, and the grading system is a failure. A farmer must fully realize that a large buyer is not going to figure to beat him out of a few eggs, for the chance he is running is too great and he could not afford the risk. He is an expert in the business, and knows more about what a marketable egg is than does the average seller.

An absolutely fresh egg, when held up before the egg candle, should be very clear and only the dim outline of the yolk be visible. There should be no air cell visible. Any egg other than that is not

absolutely fresh. At the large end a clear space, called the air cell, becomes larger as the egg grows older, caused by the evaporation of the water content of the egg. If a dark spot is noticed it is either a rot or a developing germ. A red blood ring is caused by a dead germ. Whiter streaks in the shell show that it is cracked. Thus, eggs may be graded by candling into fresh, stale, cracked and rotten classes.

CAUSES OF LOSSES.

There are three big dead losses in eggs—losses from cracks, “held” eggs, and “rots.” Cracks are usually caused by improper packing, rough roads and handling. The railroads will not pay for the losses unless the eggs are so badly cracked that they become leakers and thus show clear evidence of the railroad’s guilt.

“Held” eggs are caused by the great desire of either farmer or small buyer to wait for an advance in price. This is especially so in the fall of the year when the price is apt to rise at any time.

The third loss, rotten eggs, is caused by various things. One big cause is the heat of the summer. One hour’s direct rays of the sun will put an egg out of condition during some of Nebraska’s hot weather, such as we have during the summer. Another is by the hens stealing nests and the eggs not being gathered until they are spoiled; this is by carelessness on the part of the farmer. He may gather his eggs from one to three times per week, then take them to the kitchen, put them behind the stove, because it is the most protected spot, until they are ready to take to town. Thus the eggs go through a process of heating and cooling, which will surely cause rotting.

REGULATIONS ON THE SALE OF EGGS.

The sale of rotten or decomposed eggs is forbidden under Section 9824 of Cobbey’s Annotated Statutes of Nebraska for 1909.

While the farmer or producer is primarily responsible for the bad eggs on the market, there are not enough inspectors to inspect all eggs as they are delivered to market, but the Food, Drug and Dairy Inspectors are instructed, when possible to inspect eggs when they are delivered to the merchant and report any violation to this office for prosecution. However bad eggs found in the possession of any dealer will be deemed as sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution.

PACKING EGGS.

Great care must be used in packing eggs for shipment. Pack both top and bottom of cases with excelsior, hay or straw to avoid breakage in transit, as poor packing causes many smashed eggs. Do not put in cracked eggs.

DIRECTIONS TO INSPECTORS AS TO SAMPLING OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

In sending to this department for analysis samples any manufactured product, the following information must be given of each sample:

Name and location of manufacturer. If bought jobber, the firm name and location. Be particular to this, and write names plainly.

Brand or name of article, any representation by seller as to quality or character of goods.

In order to meet the requirements of chemical analysis, it will be necessary for inspectors to observe the following directions in sending samples to the laboratory:

Practically all food samples may be included under the headings given below. The amount of sample required under each class should not be less than stated. Samples found to be smaller than the amounts specified will not be entered for analysis.

Alcoholic liquors.....	1 pint
Baking powders.....	1/2-lb. can
Coffee.....	1 pint
Butter.....	8 oz.
Candies.....	1/2 pint
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	4 oz.
Catsups, Chili sauce, etc.....	1/2 pint
Cereal products (buckwheat flour).....	4 oz.
Cheese.....	4 oz.
Cider and fruit juices.....	1 pint
Cocoa and chocolate.....	4 oz.
Confectionery.....	4 oz.
Crystalline tartar.....	1 oz.
Flavoring extracts.....	2 oz.
Honey.....	8 oz.
Jellies, jams and preserves.....	8 oz. or small original package
lard.....	4 oz.
Mineral seed oil.....	1/2 pint

Maple sugar.....	8 oz.
Maple syrup.....	1 pint
Milk and Cream.....	8 oz.
Mixed paints.....	1 quart
Non-alcoholic liquors.....	1 pint
Salad oils (Olive oils).....	8 oz.
Spices	2 oz.
Sorghums and molasses.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint
Vinegars	1 pint
White lead.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Wines	1 pint
All samples not enumerated above.....	
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or small original package

Inspectors are instructed to give preference to original packages, even though containing large quantities than stated above.

It is hardly necessary to furnish samples larger than the amounts above indicated, but when articles are taken in original packages it may be necessary to send in larger amounts.

Whenever possible, samples should be procured in pint or quart sizes, or in the equivalent amount by weight, instead of in larger quantities, whether in package or in bulk.

In no case should the contents of a package be tampered with or a portion of the sample removed.

The inspector's label should never cover an important part of the label covering the sample. If there is no place on which to attach the inspector's label, use a tag attached by means of wire or cord.

When samples are sent in bulk, as spices or buckwheat flour, the inspector's label should be attached so as to seal the package.

In the case of samples sold in amount smaller than those required for analysis, as extract or olive oil it will be necessary to send double or triple sample. When samples are taken in this manner, the bottles or other containers should be wrapped or tied together so as to form one package.

Perishable samples, i. e., samples showing signs of fermentation or spoiling, should be marked "Perishable," in order that they may receive proper immediate attention on arrival.

Cheese and fresh meats should not be forwarded in ordinary paper wrappers or in tin boxes. Use raffined paper or other covering that will neither sorb fat nor permit formation of mold or must. Milk and cream samples requiring preservative could not be so treated as to render valueless the results of analysis, i. e., the amount of preservative could not be more than is necessary for keeping the sample a few days. One-quarter of the common corrosive sublimate tablet is ample for one pint of milk, and ten drops of formalin solution in the same amount of samples will be sufficient.

In order to be accepted for analysis, each sample must bear the official department label.

A sample cannot be accepted:

- (1) If the label shows discrepancies as to number, date or description of sample.
- (2) If the inspector's handwriting is illegible or careless.

It is important in all cases to give correctly the names and addresses of retailers, manufacturers and jobbers on cards accompanying samples. Whenever the name of the manufacturer cannot be given, then, possible, give the name of the jobber.

Inspectors will be expected to observe strictly the above regulations.

INDEX TO LAWS

A

Abatement of insanitary conditions.....	2
Adulterated articles, sale of.....	20
Apparatus to be accurate.....	18

B

Babcock test, required.....	18
Bleached flour, permitted.....	18
Brands, for dairy cans.....	2
Brands, law, enforcement of.....	3
Brands, nature of.....	2
Brands, penalty for unlawful use.....	3
Brands, unlawful to deface.....	3
Brands, unlawful use of.....	2
Bond of Deputy.....	
Bottlers to have license.....	1
Buildings, construction of.....	2
Buildings, light and drainage.....	2

C

Cans, to be cleaned when emptied.....	1
Chemist, duties of.....	
Cheese factory, defined.....	1
Clothing of operatives to be clean.....	2
Commission Merchant bond.....	3
Commission Merchant bond, recovery on.....	3
Commission Merchant law.....	3
Commission Merchant license.....	3
Commission Merchant license, amount.....	3
Commission Merchant license, application.....	3
Commission Merchant license, expiration.....	3
Complaints, disposition of.....	1
Compounds, imitations or blends.....	1
Condemned articles, disposition of.....	1
Confectionery, adulterations, defined.....	
Contempt procedure.....	
County attorneys, duty of.....	7-15-2
Cream, false sample unlawful.....	1
Cream, standard.....	1
Creamery or factory to be sanitary.....	1
Creation of Commission.....	
Creamery, defined.....	1
Cuspidors, care of.....	2
Commission Merchants, penalty.....	3
Coloring, permitted in butter and cheese.....	3

INDEX

77

dairy can law.....	29
dairy cans, use for other purposes.....	29
dairy inspection.....	14
dairy inspectors.....	5
dairy inspectors, authority to enter.....	14
dairy utensils to be sanitary.....	17
deputy Commissioner.....	3
diseased employes.....	26
district Court, duty of.....	4
drugs, adulteration of, defined.....	7
drugs, defined.....	7
drugs, labeling required.....	9
drugs, misbranded.....	9
drugs, official, exempted.....	8
duty of dairy inspectors.....	5

E

exemptions, May 1, 1907.....	12
extracts, statement of alcohol.....	10
extracts, statement of quality.....	10

F

family receipts.....	12
floors, how constructed.....	25
floors, sidewalls, ceilings, implements.....	24
food, labeling of.....	11
foods, adulterated list furnished.....	6
foods, adulterations defined.....	7-24
foods, filthy, decomposed and putrid.....	9
foods, labeling of.....	10
foods, misbranding.....	10
foods, packages, net weight.....	10
foods, retail packages exempt.....	10
foods, to be kept and handled, sanitarily.....	24
foods, to be protected from flies and dirt.....	24
foods, utensils to be cleaned.....	24

G

governor is Commissioner.....	3
guarantee	13

I

ice cream, license required.....	17
ice cream, standards.....	8
imitation butter and cheese, coloring forbidden.....	38
imitation butter defined.....	37
imitation butter law.....	37
imitation butter, manufacturer of defined.....	15
imitation butter, penalty for illegal sale.....	40
imitation butter, placard, size of.....	39

Imitation butter, placard, size of type.....	39
Imitation butter, placard to be used.....	39
Imittaiion butter, placard words used.....	39
Imitation butter, retailer.....	15
Imitation butter, sale for butter.....	38
Imittaiion butter, wholesaler of, defined.....	15
Imitation cheese.....	37
Inspection of food factories.....	27
Inspectors, number of.....	5
Inspectors, obstructing, unlawful.....	6
Inspectors, salaries.....	5

L

Labeling, false forbidden.....	10
Linseed oil, labeling of.....	32
Linseed oil, law, enforcement of.....	32
Linseed oil, possession of unlabeled.....	32
Linseed oil, standards.....	32
Liquids, other than medicines.....	10

M

Milk during parturition	19
Milk false sample unlawful.....	18
Milk from diseased cows.....	18
Milk standards	18
Misbranded articles, sale of.....	20
Misbranding defined.....	9
Mixtures and compounds, ingredients.....	1
Mixtures and compounds, net weight.....	1

O

Oaths to be administered.....	
Offense, separate, what constitutes.....	2

P

Paint and oil law.....	3
Paint law.....	3
Paints, defined.....	3
Paints, exempted.....	3
Paints, labeling of.....	3
Paints, misbranded.....	3
Paints, possession of unlabeled.....	3
Penalty	2
Penalty for insanitary conditions.....	2
Permits, expiration of.....	1
Permits, fees for.....	1
Permits, prorated.....	1
Permits, required.....	2
Permits, revoked.....	1
Person, defined.....	1
Prizes, premiums and gifts.....	1

R

refuse to be removed.....	24
report to Governor.....	5
rules and Regulations to be made.....	3

S

saccharine, use of in beverages.....	23
saccharine, penalty for use of.....	23
samples, authority to take.....	6
samples, how taken.....	6
samples of dairy products, how taken.....	14
sanitary law.....	23
sevens, required.....	25
seeping in food factories.....	26
seups, labeling of.....	11

T

test bottles.....	19
test, false recording unlawful.....	18
test, false unlawful to make.....	18
testers, examination of.....	16
testing defined.....	16
testing, rules for.....	19
tests, temperature to read.....	19
test rooms.....	25

V

veal cider, branding.....	21
veal cider, false branding.....	21
veal cider, standards.....	21
veal law.....	21
vealers, acidity required.....	22
vealers, coloring forbidden.....	21
vealers, county attorney to prosecute.....	22
vealers, other, branding.....	21
vealers, penalties for illegal sale.....	22

W

waitresses, compulsory, attendance.....	4
---	---

INDEX TO RULES AND REGULATIONS

B

Benzoate of Soda.....	45
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	57
Bleached flour.....	55
Bottles used in bottling.....	64
Brands	64
Buckwheat flour standard.....	58
Butterine, color in.....	60
Butterine, serving.....	60

C

Canning compounds.....	60
Cans, loaning of.....	64
Coloring, powdering, coating.....	41
Compounds, imitations and blends.....	41
Composite sample.....	61
Confectionery, adulteration of.....	41
Cream cans.....	61
Cream, care and handling of.....	61
Cream, deliveries payment for.....	61
Cream standards.....	51
Cream stations.....	61
Cream grading.....	61

D

Drug dispensing.....	51
Drug standards.....	41
Dyes, chemicals and preservatives.....	51

E

Eggs	61
Eggs, candling of.....	71
Eggs, cause of bad.....	61
Eggs, cause of losses.....	71
Eggs, how to handle.....	61
Eggs, keeping of.....	61
Eggs, marketing of.....	61
Eggs, packing of.....	71
Eggs, sale regulation.....	71
External application.....	41
Extract, lemon.....	51

F

Flavoring extracts.....	51
-------------------------	----

H

Honey, standard.....	61
----------------------	----

I

Ice cream standards.....	51
Inspectors, directions for.....	51

L

Label	44
Label, for of.....	52
Lard standards.....	58
Liquids other than medicines.....	57

M

Malt and distilled liquors.....	57
Manufactured for or by.....	52
Maple sugar and syrup, standards.....	59
Measure to be given.....	51
Milk standards.....	58
Mixtures and compounds with distinctive name.....	48

N

Name and address of manufacturer.....	45
Name, character of.....	46
Name, distinctive.....	46

P

Paints	61
Paints, definitions and terms.....	62
Paints, not requiring label.....	61
Paints, requiring label.....	61
Physicians' prescriptions.....	56
Preservatives	55
Prizes, premiums and gifts.....	58

R

Labels for cream cans.....	65
Ice-polishing and coating.....	53

S

Sampling and weighing cream.....	63
Sanitary foods.....	60
Sanitation of dairy products.....	62
Shellfish and oysters.....	55
Substances, mixed or packed with goods.....	42
Substances, named in drugs and foods.....	48
Substances, used in the preparation of foods.....	53
Substitution	47
Swat the fly.....	60
Syrups, labeling of.....	53

T

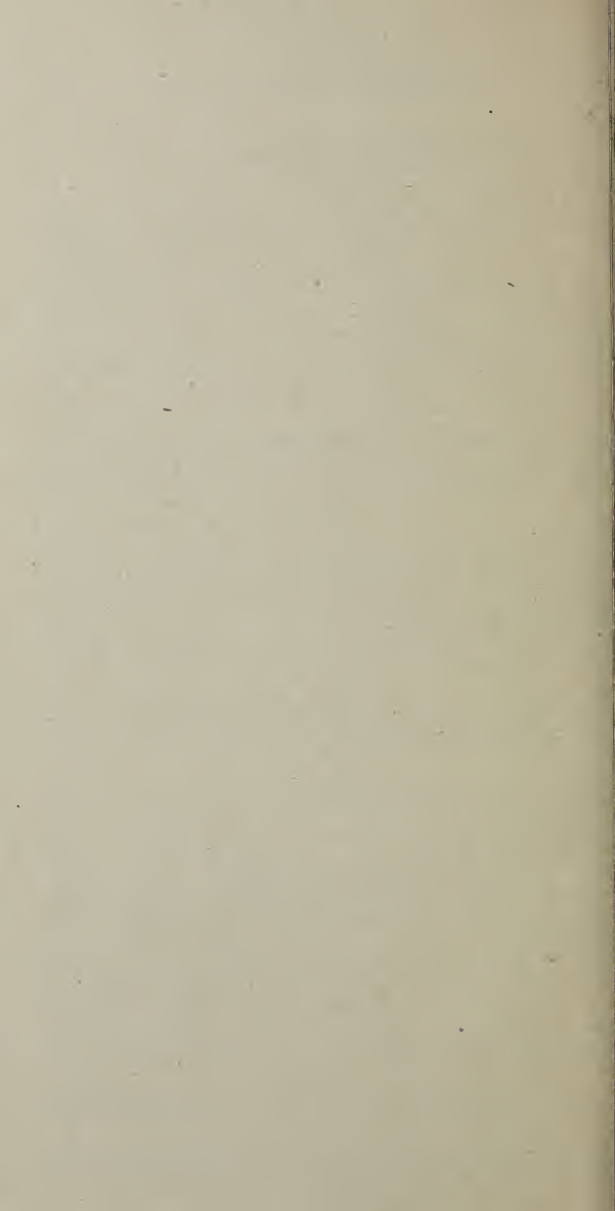
Tint bottles.....	63
Turpentine, labeling of.....	55

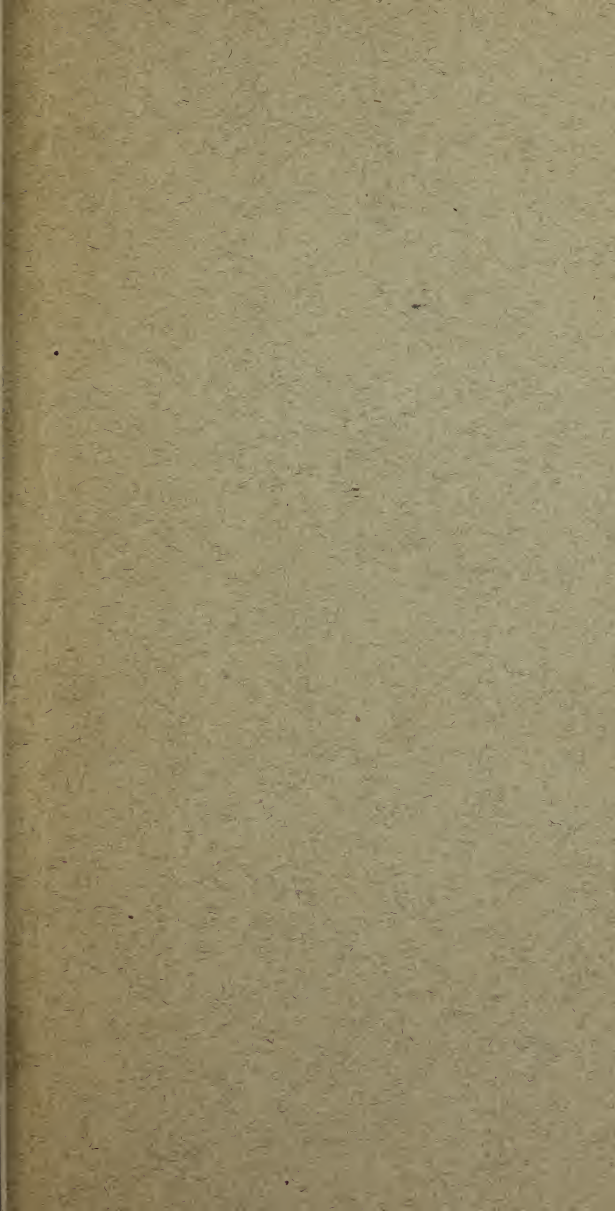
V

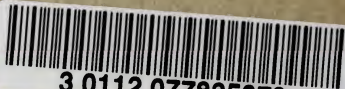
Vinegar, standards.....	57
-------------------------	----

W

Waste materials.....	47
Weights to be given.....	51







3 0112 077835079